Number 338 THE February 9, 1793.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

SATURDAY, February 9, 1793.

MR. SCULL,

I HAVE obſerved that the laſt number of Sidney but one, as publiſhed in the Philadelphia papers, has not come to your hand, perhaps, through the miſtakes that took place about the time of the change of the Poſt-Office law, as it completes the whole of that publication, and will perhaps be as acceptable to your cuſtomers, as the other numbers hath been, you are requeſted to give it a place in your Gazette.

I am with reſpect, Sir,
Your obedient ſervant,

A SUBSCRIBER.

On the Injuſtice of the EXCISE LAW and the Secretary's REPORT.

BUT there remains one argument in favor of the exciſe on whiſkey, which, if it be true, will go far to ſilence all objections; that the manufacturers can incorporate the exciſe with the price, and conſequently the conſumer pays for it. Upon this argument the Secretary debates freely, and dwells with pleaſure; and were it a mere theoretical queſtion, I have ſo much reſpect for his character, that I would not publicly attempt to refute it: but when it is made the foundation of a claim upon a fourth or a fifth part of a citizen's earning, it aſſumes the nature of proving an account: juſtice requires that delicacy ſhould be laid aſide, and the truth of the teſtimony examined without reſerve. What then is the teſtimony offered to Congreſs? It is the aſſertion of the Secretary, that, previous to the laying a duty on whiſkey, the price of the liquor was 28 cents; but that ſince that time it has riſen to 56 cents. This is a riſe of ten cents in the price, in lieu of 9 cents per gallon of exciſe, or as he ſtates of 6 cents, when the exciſe is paid on the capacity of the ſtill. The calculation here offered is remarkably exact, and makes the diſtiller a moderate gainer by the exciſe. How fortunate it is that the ſyſtem has agreed ſo well in practice with the theory of the cloſet! It would ſeem to graduate in every point juſt as a fond projector would wiſh; but alas! no political alchymiſt was ever more wanting in one eſſential ingredient, I mean, truth, to ſupport his poſition. I aſk, in what diſtilleries, and in what number of hogſheads, has whiſkey been ſold at that price for caſh? who were the ſellers, and who the buyers? Does the Secretary ſtate facts that are publicly known, as the market prices of the produce of the ſoil always are? or was he examined upon oath, and called upon to ſtate the circumſtances which juſtify his opinion? No, no! But, on the contrary, when the matter came before Congreſs it was proved by the members who had a perſonal knowledge of the fact, and ſpoke under an oath of office, that the common market price could not be generally eſtimated, even ſince the exciſe law was in operation, at more than 33 1-3 cents. In ſupport of the ſame argument it is aſſerted in the report, (page 16) that it appears, that paying the rate annexed to the capacity of the ſtill, and uſing great diligence, the duty may in fact be reduced to 6 cents per gallon; and in page 19, it is ſaid, that the duty on the capacity of the ſtill was founded upon a computation, that 4 months in the year was the uſual period of country diſtillation. With reſpect to the truth of theſe ſtatements, as they have been already fully refuted on the floor of Congreſs, I ſhall make no remarks, and none are certainly neceſſary to be uſed to thoſe who are competent judges; but leaſt theſe repreſentations ſhould not have their full effect, an eſtimate was produced in Congreſs as from him, ſtating that a ſtill was capable of producing, in the ordinary courſe of buſineſs, about 6 times as many gallons of ſpirits in the year, as the moſt experienced diſtiller, who was a member of the houſe, declared he ever could obtain, with the exerciſe of the greateſt induſtry and ſkill, in a ſituation too, which admitted of the ſtills being employed during the whole year. To what a length of deception does the deſire of accompliſhing a favorite ſcheme, tho' calculated to oppreſs and diſguſt a particular intereſt, ſometimes carry the human mind! The plea of ignorance or miſinformation cannot be allowed as an apology. If the miniſter was ignorant of the buſineſs, he ſhould have been ſilent; if he wanted information, he ſhould have ſought it from thoſe who poſſeſſed it. But a perſon may be miſtaken, or impoſed upon, with the pureſt intentions; he may even do injuſtice without a criminal deſign; and, therefore, if there were no partiality apparent in the conduct of the Secretary, we might receive ſuch acknowledgments as ſome extenuation. This, however, will likewiſe fail, when we obſerve how he has acted with reſpect to rum and geneva. The rum is manufactured from imported molaſſes in the great towns, but chiefly in the eaſtward capitals; and it appears, that the manufacture of geneva is confined, in a great meaſure, to ſome particular parts of the country. Neither of thoſe manufactures are conducted by farmers, but by large capitaliſts upon commercial principles; nor have I any kind of objection to this, or wiſh to diſcourage its progreſs; yet I do not wiſh to give thoſe manufactures a bounty, which ſhall operate as a diſcouragement and oppreſſion to the manufacture of whiſkey. But by looking over the report one cannot avoid remarking, with what a friendly hand geneva is treated; its comparitive value is exactly calculated; the prejudice againſt it, in favor of foreign geneva, is lamented, and the common reſtrictions varied, to enable the manufacturer to defeat that prejudice, by impoſing it on the purchaſer as a foreign ſpirit, and a ſpecial protection given to the ſecrecy of the art. Did not the Secretary know that the prejudices are infinitely ſtronger againſt whiſkey than geneva? and that many diſtillers of whiſkey have alſo their ſecrets? But no ſpecial proviſion, no ſympathy for that deſpiſed liquor can have place in the ſyſtem! no, ſo far from participating in miniſterial patronage and indulgence, 12 cents are added to its price, as I have already ſtated, in order to prevent Congreſs from doing it juſtice according to its value.

In the report (page 9) the Secretary ſays that whiſkey has a double advantage by the laſt law, in conſequence of the increaſed duty on foreign and home made rum; but this I deny, except merely as it reſpects the domeſtic conſumption of whiſkey. Whilſt the report was preparing, home made rum was at 5/3 per gallon, in this city; it is now at the price of 5ſ. and is not only tranſported to the different ſtates, but to foreign countries, in large quantities. But when the Secretary added more than a fifth to the price of whiſkey, he was ſilent as to the price of, and demand for this kind of rum; and ſince I ſtated the difference between the price of rum and whiſkey, in a former paper, the average price of the latter was ſettled, in the Houſe of Repreſentatives, to be 2/6; ſo that the true difference of exciſe ought to be one half; whereas, the Secretary's report makes the difference of exciſe to be only one fifth.

Here then I conclude, that there is not, where whiſkey is a neceſſary manufacture of the farm, as much money received for it, in general, as would diſcharge the exciſe; that much more of it might be made than would be ſufficient to ſupply the exiſting demand; that, of courſe it is not in the power of the farmer to incorporate the tax with the price, ſo as to make the conſumer pay it; and that while it remains in this ſtate of diſcouragement, inſtead of the exciſe being the moſt equal of all taxes, as the Secretary aſſerts, it is the moſt unequal, and the moſt injurious to induſtry, of any tax that could be deviſed. The tax upon molaſſes, which ſome offer as an argument, will not apply to the caſe. The county, road and poor taxes, which are charged upon the farmer, and to be relieved from the burthens of which, ſome of the frontier people have reſpectfully applied to the laſt general aſſembly of Pennſylvania, (even when there is no ſtate tax) may as well be applied in favor of whiſkey. I think, likewiſe, that it may be fairly inferred, that if 100,000 people, in the weſtern parts of Pennſylvania, could find a demand for it, they would diſtill as much whiſkey, if they had peace, as would produce £. 84,000 in exciſe; and if that is true, what would the weſtern parts of all the ſtates, who cannot bring their grain to market, produce? Or, rather, what might the increaſed population to the weſtward, in twenty years of peace, produce? Certainly an amount which it would be unreaſonable to aſk, and which the people would not ſubmit to pay.

SIDNEY.

(To be continued.)

CONGRESS.

Houſe of Repreſentatives.

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THE order of the day on the memorials of the officers of the late continental army being called for, the houſe went into a committee of the whole on the ſame—Mr. B. Bourn in the chair. Mr. Giles offered the following, viz.

Reſolved, as the opinion of this committee, That the prayer of the memorialiſts is reaſonable, and that proviſion ought to be made for the payment of ſuch ſums to the original holders of the proper debt of the United States, as may have been ſaved by the terms of the loan made under the act to provide for the debt of the United States, calculating 6 per cent. 20ſ. in the pound, and other ſpecies of paper at a proportionate value: provided that where any original creditor ſhall have ſubſcribed to the loan propoſed by the act to provide for the debt of the United States, a ſum not leſs than the ſum originally ſtipulated, ſuch creditor ſhall not be entitled to the benefit of this proviſion—And that when a leſs ſum ſhall have been ſo ſubſcribed, there ſhall be a proportional reduction of his claim to ſuch benefit.

After a conſiderable debate on this propoſition, Mr. Clark moved that it ſhould be divided. This motion being ſeconded,

The queſtion was taken on the firſt part of the propoſition. This was negatived, nine members only riſing in the affirmative.

It was then moved, That it be reſolved as the opinion of this committee, that the prayers of the memorials from the officers of ſeveral of the lines of the late continental army, cannot be granted.

This motion was agreed to.

The committee then roſe, and reported the laſt reſolution to the houſe,

On motion, that this reſolution be adopted. Yeas 43—Nays 10.

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The following engroſſed bills were read the third time and paſſed, viz. A bill to continue in force for a limitted time, and to amend an act providing the means of intercourſe between the United States and foreign nations. A bill for determining the northern boundary of the territory ceded to the United States by the ſtate of North Carolina; and a bill to regulate trade and intercourſe with the Indian tribes.

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The bill received from the ſenate on Friday, reſpecting fugitives from juſtice, and perſons eſcaping from the ſervice of maſters, was read twice, and committed for Monday next—interim 100 copies to be printed.

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Mr. B. Bourn preſented a petition from the manufacturers of cordage in the town of Providence—ſtating the injurious operation of the revenue law in reſpect to that article—particularly in regard to the drawback of the duties on foreign manufactured cordage—and praying that ſaid drawback may be allowed on imported hemp, when manufactured

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Mr. Williamſon reported a bill to promote commerce by the increaſe of American ſeamen, which was twice read, and committed for Tueſday fortnight.

WEDNESDAY, January 23.

A communication from the Executive of the ſtate of Maryland was read, by which it appears that William Hindman, Eſq. is elected a repreſentative in Congreſs from that ſtate, to ſupply the vacancy occaſioned by the reſignation of Joſhua Seney, Eſq.

A petition of William Crow, relative to an improvement in fire arms, was read, and referred to a ſelect committee.

Mr. Giles moved the following reſolutions, viz.

Reſolved, that the Preſident of the United States be requeſted to cauſe to be laid before this Houſe, copies of the authorities under which loans have been negociated, purſuant to the acts of the 4th and 12th of Auguſt 1790, together with copies of the authorities directing the application of the monies borrowed.

Reſolved, that the Preſident of the United States be requeſted to cauſe this Houſe to be furniſhed with the names of the perſons by whom, and to whom, the reſpective payments of the French debt have been made in France, purſuant to the act for that purpoſe, ſpecifying the dates of the reſpective draughts upon the commiſſioners in Holland, and the dates of the reſpective payments of the debts: A ſimilar ſtatement is requeſted, reſpecting the debts to Spain and Holland.

Reſolved, that the Secretary of the Treaſury be directed to lay before this Houſe, an account, exhibiting half-monthly, the balances between the United States and the bank of the United States, including the ſeveral branch banks, from the commencement of thoſe inſtitutions to the end of the year 1792.

Reſolved, that the Secretary of the Treaſury be directed to lay before this Houſe an account of all monies, which may have come into the ſinking fund, from the commencement of that inſtitution, to the preſent time, ſpecifying the particular fund from which they have accrued, and exhibiting, half yearly, the ſums uninveſted, and where depoſited.

Reſolved, that the Secretary of the Treaſury be directed to report to this Houſe the balance of the unapplied revenues, at the end of the year 1792, ſpecifying whether in money or bonds, and noting where the money is depoſited; that he alſo make report of all unapplied revenues, which may have been obtained by the ſeveral loans authoriſed by law, and where ſuch monies are now depoſited.

Mr. Giles ſtated in brief the reaſons which influenced him in bringing forward theſe reſolutions. The leading motive, he obſerved, was to obtain information. The reſolutions being handed to the Speaker and read. Mr. Giles aſked leave to lay on the clerk's table a copy of the reaſons which he had offered in their ſupport. No objection being then made, the paper containing thoſe reaſons was handed to the clerk; afterwards ſome members objecting to the proceeding as unprecedented and informal, the paper was withdrawn.

The Houſe then took the reſolutions into conſideration, and agreed to all of them without a diviſion.

Mr. Greenup laid before the Houſe a repreſentation and reſolution from the legiſlature of the ſtate of Kentucky, reſpecting the act of Congreſs ma[illegible] debts of the United [illegible] reſpects the aſſumption [illegible] ſtate debts, and a copy of their inſtructions to their Senators and Repreſentatives, relative thereto.

Legiſlature of Pennſylvania.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Saturday, January 19.

The Secretary of the commonwealth, brought a meſſage from the Governor with a report of the agents appointed to explore and lay out the ſtate road from Frankſtown to Pittſburgh.

A meſſage from the governor, informing that he had ſigned the two following bills, viz.—"The act to empower the commiſſioners of Fayette county, to raiſe a further ſum of money for the purpoſe of erecting public buildings for the uſe of the ſaid county." and "The act to revive certain powers in the juſtices of the ſupreme court, and to veſt ſimilar powers in the judges of the ſeveral courts of common pleas in this commonwealth.

The following motion of Mr. Morgan was laid on the table, viz. That a committee be appointed to prepare and report a bill ſupplementary to the act entitled "an act to provide a more effectual method of ſettling the accounts of the commiſſioners and treaſurers of the reſpective counties," ſo far as to enable auditors appointed by the court of common pleas, agreeably to the proviſion of the ſaid act, to ſettle the accounts of the commiſſioners of the county of Philadelphia reſpecting the public landing in the Northern Liberties.

MONDAY, January 21.

The order of the day was called for on Mr. Gallatin's motion of the 17th inſt. The Houſe accordingly reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, Mr. Latimer in the chair. The reſolution was then read as follows, viz.—Whereas it is declared by the fourth ſection of the firſt article of the conſtitution of the United States, that the times, places, and manner of holding elections for ſenators and repreſentatives, ſhall be preſcribed in each ſtate by the legiſlature thereof.

And whereas, there is not any law or other act of the legiſlature whereby the time, place, and manner of holding the election of a ſenator to repreſent this ſtate in the ſenate of the United States, have been preſcribed. And whereas, the ſenate have on this day, by their clerk, tranſmitted to this houſe a paper, purporting to be a reſolution of that body, entered into by them on the 15th inſt. whereby it appears that the ſenate have proceeded to elect a ſenator to repreſent this ſtate in the ſenate of the United States—thus aſſuming individually, the entire, independent, and abſolute right and power, of preſcribing the time, place, and manner of holding ſuch elections—therefore,

Reſolved, that this houſe cannot with a due regard to the conſtitution of the United States and of this ſtate and conſiſtent with their own rights and privileges, take any order on the ſaid reſolution tranſmitted to them by the ſenate as aforeſaid.

Mr. Gallatin roſe in ſupport of the reſolution, and urged ſeveral arguments to prove that the proceedings of the ſenate, in the preſent caſe, were unconſtitutional. They had never ſent their reſolution to the houſe of repreſentatives for concurrence as it ought to have been until they had paſſed it themſelves, independently, and without conſent [illegible] other branch of the legiſlature; and after paſſing that reſolution, they, in the ſecond inſtance, had further proceeded to a ſtill more extraordinary ſtep, by chooſing a ſenator, and laſtly, they had poſitively aſſumed to themſelves the power of naming, time, place, and manner; which can only be done by the legiſlature complete. How different the conduct of the houſe of repreſentatives in all the attempts which they made for this deſirable purpoſe? the houſe had always left blanks in every bill or reſolution that they had tranſmitted to the ſenate for concurrence. Thus leaving it always in their power to adopt an harmonizing conduct. If, however, the reſolution now under conſideration, would be thought harſh in any of the expreſſions therein contained, Mr. Gallatin ſaid, he would make no objection to a modification, or to ſuch alterations as would not entirely reverſe the ſubſtance.

Mr. Hare replied to Mr. Gallatin, and obſerved, that on the firſt appearance of the reſolution, which was ſent down from the ſenate, he had entertained an unfavorable opinion of it, which on reflection he was induced to alter, ſo as to view it, not in that unconſtitutional light that was thrown on it. He defined the word legiſlature, and was clear that the ſenate had not aſſumed the powers of both houſes, for they had ſtill left it to the houſe of repreſentatives to decide upon the meaſure, they had preſcribed nothing to the other branch.

Mr. Morgan moved a poſtponement of Mr. Gallatin's reſolution, in order that the committee might take into conſideration a ſubſtitute which he propoſed, and which was of nearly the ſame import with the original one, except that it was modified in the expreſſion, particularly near the end, to ſtrike out the word *only*.

Mr. Swanwick propoſed to inſert the word *no*.

Mr. Gallatin ſaid, if any part of his reſolution required modification, it might better be done by ſtriking out the words "thus aſſuming to themſelves, &c. to the end of that period. He was however very apprehenſive that each of the three changes propoſed would alter the ſpirit of the reſolution or embaraſs it ſo as to prevent the houſe from coming to a deciſion.

Mr. Hare mentioned, by way of precedent, that in Maſſachuſetts & New-York ſtates, their ſenates had acted in a ſimilar manner as the ſenate of Pennſylvania had now done.

Mr. Swanwick was againſt the poſtponement, as it could only produce delay, and the modifications would be as eaſily introduced into the original motion of Mr. Gallatin.

Mr. Stokeley obſerved ſomething on the addreſs with which the ſenate had introduced an unconſtitutional queſtion by the inſertion of a popular name. This was an attempt to take the houſe of repreſentatives by ſurprize.

After ſome other remarks, the queſtion for poſtponement was loſt and the debate on the original motion continued.

Mr. Evans, altho' he had voted for the poſtponement, was againſt the ſubſtitute, and every other reſolution that ſhould retain any ſimilary to it, and in ſupport of his opinion he ſpoke ſome time, and offered a variety of arguments.

The reſolution underwent ſeveral amendments, and it was ſo reported to the houſe. The objectionable parts being ſtruck out, that diſputed part being made to read in ſubſtance as follows—"And whereas the ſenate have on the 17th of Jan. inſt. by their clerk, tranſmitted to the houſe a reſolution whereby they have proceeded to chuſe on their part a ſenator to repreſent this ſtate in the ſenate of the United States; Therefore reſolved, that this houſe cannot take any order on the ſaid reſolution tranſmitted to them by the ſenate as aforeſaid."

This reſolution was immediately taken up in the houſe, and the yeas and nays being called for, there appeared in favor of the reſolution, thus amended 44, againſt it 11.

A copy of the reſolution was ordered to be ſent to the ſenate.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, January 22.

Read. A petition from Alexander and George Fowler, and others reſiding in and adjacent to Chartier's creek, ſtating, that mills for the convenience of the inhabitants have been erected by the ſaid Alexander and George Fowler on the ſaid creek, and praying that the ſaid creek may not be declared a public highway.—A petition from a number of the inhabitants of Mifflin and St. Clair in the county of Alleghancy, praying that the inhabitants within the following boundaries may be erected into a ſeparate election diſtrict; viz. beginning on the Monongahela river at the mouth of Beck's run, thence up ſaid river to James Perry's ferry, thence along the Waſhington county line to Chartier's creek, thence down the creek to the houſe of John Bell, thence in a direct line by the houſe of Nicholas Bauſman to the place of beginning; and that they may be authoriſed to hold their annual elections at the houſe now occupied by John Reed, in the townſhip of Mifflin aforeſaid.

WEDNESDAY, January 23.

The bill ſupplementary to the act, authoriſing the Receiver General of the land office to carry monies received into that office, ſince a given period, for lands ſold, and which have not been, nor ſhall be ſecured to the purchaſers to the credit of ſuch purchaſers or their aſſigns in payments already due, and hereafter to become due to the commonwealth; for the purchaſe of any lands within the ſame, was read the ſecond time, and ordered to be tranſcribed for a third reading.

The report of the committee of accounts firſt read the 18th inſt. was taken up for a ſecond reading, whereupon, reſolved, that the ſpeaker draw a warrant on the ſtate treaſury for the ſum of 28 dollars, in favor of John Canan, on account of the expences incurred on the trial of the conteſted election of Dauphin county.

American Affairs.

PHILADELPHIA, January 26.

On the 25th ult. thirteen Cherokee chiefs arrived at Knoxville (territory ſouth of the Ohio) with talks of peace. Several perſons had been killed a little previous to the above date, and ſeveral robberies committed by the Indians, in that territory and on the frontiers of Georgia.

The printers of *the Conn Eaſt Courant*, of January 21ſt, inform the public with an air of ſelf gratulation, that "there is no common hangman in that ſtate." A correſpondent deſires them to recollect, however, that this circumſtance will not ſave them from *ſitting on the gallows*, in caſe of 'miſbehavior.'

A few days ſince ſailed from New London for the coaſt of Africa, the ſchooner Sally, Benjamin Buel, maſter, in whom went a number of Daniſh paſſengers. We hear that this veſſel is chartered by Col. Benj. Van Roler, now in that city, on account of the Daniſh government, for the purpoſe of eſſaying to eſtabliſh a colony on the gold coaſt, at a place called Creve Cour, in the 5th degree of N. lat. It is ſaid the motives for this eſtabliſhment are, to cultivate the ſoil, and if poſſible to civilize the natives: much to the praiſe of the humanity of the Danes. It is intended that, ſhould the Africans prove hoſtile to the deſign, to give it up, as the principal aim of the enterpriſe in that caſe would be rendered abortive.

Late letters from Europe mention all Italy to be in a ſtate of diſorder. The people, dreading above all things a viſit from the armies and fleets of France. The Pope had held a conſiſtory in which it was agreed to raiſe a general tax upon all benefices,, to contribute to the defence of the eccleſiaſtical ſtates, and to ſuccour the king of Sardinia. It is alſo ſaid, that the prejudices of his ſubjects operate ſtrongly againſt the preſent Pope. Pius the ſixth, and his conclave; the old verſe conſtantly recurring to their imagination.

The following extract of a letter, dated Charleſton, (S. C.) Dec. 24, is copied from the Norwich Weekly Regiſter, of Jan. 14.

" A few days ſince departed this life, *Henry Laurens*, Eſq. about 70 years of age, and his corpſe was burnt the third day after his deceaſe This was done by his *ſon*, at the requeſt of the father; who made this reſerve in his will, *that unleſs his ſon complied with this requeſt, he ſhould be cut ſhort of any of his eſtate*; which was worth about 60,000l. ſterling. The aſhes remaining from the body were taken up and put into a ſilver urn for that purpoſe. The reaſon that Mr. *Laurens* gave for this ſingular deſire, was, that his body was too good to be eaten by worms."

Important news from the Weſt Indies,

On Sunday Jan. 6, arrived at Norfolk, the brig William Penrock, Capt. Williams, who ſailed from Point Petre, Guadaloupe, on the 15th December. Four days before Captain Williams left the iſland, the frigate La Felicite arrived at Dominica, in 35 days from France, and brought news of the defeat of the combined forces, which ſet the whole iſland in a fermentation; the inhabitants were all quitting the iſland, in expectation of a fleet coming from France. Capt. Williams took in 20 paſſengers St. Euſtatia, where he arrived on the 18th, and found five more American veſſels from different parts of the iſland, full of French paſſengers, and a number more momently expected. St. Euſtatia was full of French people, and ſcarce a houſe to be got on any terms. At St. Martin's on the 20th ult. likewiſe found ſeveral more veſſels from Guadaloupe, with 40, 50 and 60 paſſengers on board; alſo a veſſel from Martinico, with paſſengers, who informed him that iſland was in the ſame ſituation as Guadaloupe, which was continually under arms. A gentleman on board the veſſel from Martinico ſays, 1700 of the inhabitants had quitted the iſland, and all kinds of buſineſs was at a ſtand; nothing doing except fortifying the iſland, repairing the forts and getting in order to arm their negroes againſt the fleet which they expected to arrive from France.—In Guadaloupe they purchaſed 80,000 ſtand of arms from the other iſlands; and on the firſt appearance of the fleet, the planters were determined to arm their negroes to protect the white flag.—The frigate la Felicite got information of a French frigate who wore the white flag, manned with mulattoes, which the la Felicite gave chace to—ſhe run into Back-ſtaff, Guadaloupe, under cover of the guns. The captain of the la Felicite wrote the governor of Gu[illegible]loupe, if he caught any ariſtocra[illegible] flags in the Weſt Indies, he was determined to ſink them—He bent his courſe to Dominica, as he could not obtain ſupplies in the French iſlands.

Pittſburgh, February 9.

Captain Henly, who was ſuppoſed to be killed at the time his party was attacked and defeated on the Cumberland path, is now a priſoner at Will's town, in the Cherokee nation.

EXTRACT.

" The name of *Heſſe* awakens a melancholy remembrance! It was this prince who, to fill his coffers, let out ſo many of his ſubjects to England, to ſerve in the laſt American war, not under the ſtandard of liberty, but the bloody flag of deſpotiſm. Theſe unfortunate wretches torn from the boſom of their country ſaw themſelves counted over to the hirer like beaſts; tranſported beyond the ocean; armed againſt men who had never offended them; and condemned to maſſacre the generous inhabitants, who had formed no other intention but to free themſelves from a ſhameful dependence on the mother country, which had treated them like illegitimate children."

"The ſovereign of theſe Heſſians ſold them by the head, as the ferocious African ſells his timid ſlaves to the inſatiable European, who chains them, and crouds them into his floating priſon, in which they are hurried away, to labor under a ſcourge of iron upon a foreign ſoil."

" By this agreement, equally diſgraceful to both the contracting powers, the Engliſh were obliged to pay as much for thoſe Heſſians who ſhould be maimed, as if they had been killed. Alas! what an account was here opened: what a balance was to be ſtruck between the two ſovereigns at the end of the war. Who could attend to the horrid calculation without ſhuddering?—You have delivered to me ſo many of your ſubjects, to be employed in cutting the throats of mine. Five hundred died in the voyage: Two thouſand periſhed in different actions: Three thouſand have been wounded is ſuch a manner, that they can exiſt only by the aſſiſtance which pity may afford them: conſequently I owe you ſuch a ſum. Here it is—treaſure up theſe guineas in your coffers; and diſperſe through your ſtate the unhappy witneſſes of my defeats, and of your ſhame."

OPPRESSION.

THERE is a ſtory related in the adventures of a guinea, of a poor man, who being conſtrained by hunger to kill a deer in the foreſt of a German Prince and caught in the fact, was condemned by the petty tyrant to be tied upon the back of one of thoſe animals, which was let looſe in the foreſt; at the ſame time it was prohibited, on pain of death to give him the leaſt help or aſſiſtance.

Though this ſtory participates in the height of colouring which diſtinguiſhes the whole work, yet the ground may very poſſibly be true, and to ſupport this ſuppoſition, we ſhall give an anecdote of a ſimilar caſt, the authority of which may be relied on.

At a village called Gunterſblum, ſituated on the Upper Rhine, in the county of Leiningen, a poor peaſant was apprehended by the officers of the county taking ſalmon. This man was an excellent diver, and made a practice of taking them with his hands only. His ſentence was to be confined for life in the caſtle of Harlenburgh, the ancient reſidence of the houſe of Leiningen, [illegible] themſ[illegible] counts by the [illegible] of God.

Th[illegible] the Baſtile being allowed the work his priſoners could do for the bread and water he was obliged to find them, ſet this peaſant to different labours, but found in the long run, he was good at nothing but fiſh catching, it was determined to take advantage of this talent, the wretch was led regularly to the river, where a chain, with a great log to it being detached from his foot, he was to dive till he caught the ſupply of fiſh wanted for the Count's table, after which his leg received its ornament, and he was conducted back again to the caſtle.

Thus did this human being more reſembling in his way of life and in his treatment, a tame otter than a man, continue to ſubſiſt till within a few years ago; the faculties of his mind ſunk down by degrees into that ſpecies of inſtinct, which brutes have in purſuit of their prey; this was the only inſtance of ſagacity he preſerved, and which, had not his form betrayed him, might have made him paſs, like Lazirillo de la Tormes, for a new and curious animal of the amphioious kind.

‡‡‡ The continuation of the piece on the *French Revolution*, by an *Inhabitant of the Weſtern Country*, is unavoidably poſtponed till next week.

* * *

Pittſburgh, February 5, 1793.

The Subſcriber has for ſale at his houſe, a number of pieces of handſome rich coloured Chintzes and Calicoes, faſhionable ſhawls, and ſundry other articles, which he will diſpoſe of on very reaſonable terms. He has occaſion for 2000 rails, for which, if good and ſtrait, he will give 8/4 per hundred; and alſo 1200 good broad rails, for which he will give 10ſ. per hundred, and 300 locuſt poſts, for which if ſtrong and ſtrait, he will give four pence a piece; and for 30 ſmall logs, 18 feet long, fit for ſleepers, and 1200 clapboards, he will give a generous price, as alſo for pine and poplar boards.

JOHN MARIE.

A Liſt of Letters remaining in the Poſt Office Pittſburgh, January 1ſt, 1793.

A.

MAHLON Aber, Fort Waſhington; Robert Anderſon, Danville, Kentucky; John Allen, Weſtmoreland county; David Armſtrong, Redſtone; Andrew Archbald, Waſhington county; Alexander Anderſon, James Alexander.

B.

Hugh Burnia, Joſeph Beggs, John and Andrew Burns, Kentucky; Levi Burgeſs, Fort Waſhington; David Brodrick, Kentucky; Robert Barr, Waſhington county; James Brown, Lieut. Sam. Brown. Roland Boyd, Chartiers; Patrick Bigley, Sarah Bigley, Col. Ebenezer Battelle, Bellpre; Lt. Ruſſell Biſſel, Fort Waſhington.

C.

James Carſon, Kentucky; Rob. Campbell, William Coyle, Samuel Craig, near Niagara; Robt. Cummins, Waſhington county; Joſeph Crimier, Cornet Leonard Corrington, weſtern army; Thomas Crawford, William Clark, Ligonier Valley; Jacob Cooper, William Chambers, Alexander Clement, care of John Irwin, Pittſburgh; David Conger, Waſhington County.

D.

Joſeph Dixon, Kentucky; Michael Dogan, Joſeph Dobin, Frederick Dalcho, Michael Dowlin, Waſhington county, James Dugan, Weſtmoreland county; Joſeph Donaghy, Croſs creek; W. Donelly.

E.

James Eagleſon, Waſhington county; John Eſlick, Fayette county.

F.

Paul Fearing, Marietta; Andw. Fulton, Fort Waſhington; Thos. Fawcett, Chartiers.

G.

William Gilleland, near Fort Pitt; Miſs Am Grant, Waſhington; Henry Gregg, Waſhington county; Nathaniel George, Hugh Galaſpy; James Gilmore, care of James Pollock, Eſq. Ligonier valley.

H.

Captain Samuel Henly, Fort Waſhington; William Harvey, Mrs Jane Heany, Waſhington county; William Hamilton, Weſtmoreland county; Robert Hamond, Waſhington county; John Hunter, Waſhington county; Thomas Hardy.

I.

Andrew Johnſton, Waſhington county; Allen Jack, light dragoon; James Johnſton, Kentucky; Thos. Irwin, attorney at law, Waſhington; Mrs. Jane Irwin, Waſhington county; Peter January, jun. Kentucky.

K.

Jacob Kreever, Marietta; David Kennedy, near Fort Pitt; William Kennedy; David Kelly, Jas. Knox, Chartiers; John Kirkwood, John Kennedy, Robert Killoore, Louiſville, Kentucky.

L.

Col. Henry Lee, Kentucky; Jas. Laird, John Love, Waſhington county; Thomas Linſey, Kentucky; James Lowrey, Forks of Yough.

M.

Kennedy Morton, Waſhington county; John Martin, Chartiers; Enſign Andrew Marſchalk, Fort Jefferſon; Mr. Michael, Samuel M'Elpenney, Weſt Liberty; Daniel M'Eleer, James M'Call, James and Hugh M'Mullen, Joſeph Morriſon, Croſs creek; George M'Cullogh, Chartiers; William M'Evay, Alexander M'Gregor, Lexington, Kentucky; Lt. Edward Miller, Fort Waſhington; Mrs. M'Kibbin, Redſtone; Alexander M'Conochie, Robert M'Clure, Weſt Liberty; Ann Morriſon, near Redſtone; Joſeph Moore, Daniel M'Kinly, Wm. Miſkelly, James Maxwell, Eſquire; David M'Caſhlemſter, Kentucky; Robert Mack, Kentucky; John M'Arther, Allen Meens, John M'Cormick, Monſ. Morel, Gallipolis; John Moore, near Waſhington; Walter M'Mouſs.

N.

William Nourſe, Kentucky; Jno. Nelſon, ſergeant; William Newel, Buffaloe ſettlement.

O.

Captain Dudley Odlin, Marietta.

P.

Anthony Palmer, David Pentecoſt, Waſhington, Joſeph Porter.

R.

James Rutherford, William Roſs, Fayette county; John Ralſton, Jas. Richards, William Riddy, Thos. Reed, Robert Riddle, Jas. Reed, Hanſley Reed.

S.

Winthrop Sargent, Eſq. Fort Waſhington; William Small, Holſten river; Enſign Peter Shoemaker, Alexander Sloane, William Sinclair, ſurveyor, Waſhington coy. Thomas Smith, ſergeant, Captain Rogers's company; John Shariff, Ebenezer Sproat, Eſq. Marietta; William Stewart, Richard Stephenſon, Thomas Sands, John Small, Oliver Sprout, Wm. Small, Redſtone; Hugh Stephen, William Sampſon, William Southworth.

T.

William Tharp, Buffaloe; Samuel Thompſon.

V.

Solomon V. Van Renſſelear, Lt. light dragoons, James Veech, Fayette county.

W.

Hercules Whaley, Fort Waſhington; Patty Wakefield, Major Haffield White, Marietta; Elias Wallen, Fort Waſhington; James Williams, Peter Wilſon.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable Mill and Plantation in Allegheny county, on the Monongahela river, two miles from Elizabeth town, and fifteen from Pittſburgh. The mill is within 200 yards of the river; ſhe was rebuilt laſt ſummer and calculated to make merchant flour—ſhe has two boulting cheſts and a rolling ſcreen—ſhe is well ſituated for buſineſs in a good neighbourhood. The plantation contains 300 acres, 80 of which is firſt rate bottom land, 50 of it is cleared, and 27 under timothy meadow; the remainder of the bottom is covered with ſugar maple, which forms a ſugar camp, equal, if not ſuperior to any on the Monongahela river; 40 acres of the upland is cleared, the whole under good fence. On the premiſes are a dwelling houſe, one and a half ſtories high, with a cellar under and three rooms on the firſt floor, with two fire places, a ſtill houſe, malt kiln, a ſtable, and ſeveral other outhouſes, a young orchard of apple trees, a ferry and public roads leading to it from Pittſburgh, Canonſburgh, Waſhington, Redſtone, Union town, Budd's and Simmerall's ferry, &c. It is well ſituated for any public buſineſs as a ſtore or a tavern. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcribers on the premiſes.

JAMES PERRY.

January 3. 1793.

A liſt of Letters remaining in the Poſt Office at Greenſburgh, Jan. 1, 1793.

J. Almond, Joſeph Burwell, Mrs. Baxter, Ligonier; Captain Samuel Breadin, Fayette county; John Crawford, care of Mr. Clark, Hannastown; Matthew Clark, Redſtone; James Cannon, Derry townſhip, 2; John Cannon, ditto; Thomas Cannon, near Union town; Bernard Connor, Huntington; Jonathan Culbert, Bruſh creek; Joſeph Cummings, Hannastown; John Curry, near Greenſburgh; James Chambers, care of the Revd. Mr. McMullen, Waſhington; Daniel Dougherty, David Duſuth, Loyalhannon; Robert Erwin, Fairfield; Robert Flat, Ligonier valley; John Ferguſon, care of Joſeph Cook, eſq; Samuel Gourly, Mount Pleaſant; Andrew Gwinn, Nathaniel George, Hempfield; John Guthrie, eſq. Beaver run; Richard Graham, near Toughiogeny; John Henderſon, merchant, Redſtone; Andrew Hindman, Salem; James Heſlip, John McClure Heſlip and Moſes Hoffman, all near Redſtone; Benjamin Jack, James McKee, Waſhington; Robert McClean, Fayette, 2; Alexander McClurg, or Captain Chriſty, Huntington; William Nichols, Mount Pleaſant; John Nickelſon, Redſtone; Robert Newel, Huntington; John Proctor, near Greenſburg; Charles Pollock, care of Mr. Clark, Hannastown; Robert Park, Mill creek; John Peacn, Roſtraver; William Rankin, Roſtraver; Thomas Ramſay, Fayette; James Smith, near Redſtone; John Siminton, near Budds ferry; Robt. Thomſon, Derry townſhip; John Wilkinſon, near Monongahela; Robert Watſon, Huntington; William Wilſon, near Hugh Martin's, eſq. William Wilſon, Chartiers, care of the Revd. Mr. Henderſon.

THOMAS HAMILTON, P. M.

Wanted, by the Printer hereof, a LAD of about 14 or 15 years of age, that can read and write Engliſh—as an Apprentice to the Printing Buſineſs.

Pittſburgh, Jan. 4 1792.

Wingfield Mills, [illegible]

January 19, 1793.

Alexander Fowler,

HAS juſt received by the laſt waggons from Philadelphia (in addition to what he had on hand) a general aſſortment of *DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE*, and *PATENT MEDICINES*, which he is ſelling at reduced prices for Country Produce.

Prices Current at Wingfield Mills.

Wheat 4/2, Rye 3/2, Barley 3/6, Corn 3/, Country linen in proportion to its quality. All other articles, viz. Beef, Pork, Tallow, Beeſwax, &c. at the Pittſburgh prices.

The mode Mr. Fowler has adopted of conducting his buſineſs, will enable his neighbours and others, who wiſh to favor him with their cuſtom of ſupplying themſelves and families with every needful article on the eaſieſt terms; as his goods are of the beſt quality, his prices moderate, and his payments will be made accommodating and convenient.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE plantation, containing 304 acres of land, ſituate in Monongalia county, ſtate of Virginia, within four miles of Morgantown, and on the great road that leads to Uniontown. There is on ſaid place a good ſquare log Houſe and Barn, a thriving young orchard, a good ſtream of water convenient to the buildings, about 100 acres are cleared, and under good fence. The title is indiſputable. There need be nothing ſaid as to the quality of the land, it is well known for its fertility; it is equal to any on this ſide the Allegheny. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to the owner living on the premiſes.

THOMAS JOHN.

January 7, 1793.

All perſons that have any demands againſt the eſtate of David Boys deceaſed, are deſired to bring them forward for ſettlement, and thoſe indebted are deſired to make payment to

JAMES BOYS,) Adminrs.
JAMES KENADY,)
January 19, 1793.

Came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Roſtrover townſhip, Weſtmoreland county, a grey MARE about 12 years old, branded with H. on the near ſhoulder, and appears to be hipſhot. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

DANIEL HAMMOND, ſen.

CAUTION.

AS frequent practice is made of taking away from buildings in this town, ſtones, bricks, lime, mortar and ſcaffolding; whoever is found guilty of ſaid practice after this public notice, will be proſecuted to the utmoſt rigour of the law.

WM. GRAY.
Pittſburgh, Jan. 16, 1793.

T[illegible] ſubſcriber begs leave to inform his cuſtomers and the public in general, that he has removed his *Store* o the houſe which was the late David Duncan's, in Water-ſtreet, next door but one to the Printing Office.—Where he is now opening a neat and general aſſortment of

Fall Goods and Groceries,

which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms for Caſh or Country Produce. Country Store-keepers may be furniſhed on the beſt terms and a ſhort credit where it may be required.

My beſt thanks wait on thoſe who have heretofore favoured me with their cuſtom, they may rely on being ſerved, as uſual, with the beſt and cheapeſt goods.

JAMES G. HERON.
Pittſburgh, October 26, 1792.

N O T I C E.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Hugh Roſs, deceaſed, are deſired to make payment, and all thoſe who have claims againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to preſent them for ſettlement.

MARGARET ROSS, Executrix

N. B. The Rope-making buſineſs is carried on by Mrs. Roſs, who will give a generous price for good Hemp—A conſiderable quantity wanted immediately.

Pittſburgh, Nov. 26, 1792.

CAME *to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in St. Clair townſhip, Allegheny county, eight miles from Pittſburgh, on the road leading to Waſhington, a Sorrel* COLT, *three years old laſt ſpring, and has a ſtar in the forhead.—The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.*

WILLIAM MISKELLY.
January 15, 1973.

ROBERT ERWIN

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public in general, and friends in particular, that he continues to keep that commodious Houſe, in Market ſtreet, between Sixth & Seventh ſtreets, now next door to the Surveyor General's Office ſince it was removed, and directly oppoſite the State Treaſury;—where ſaid Erwin deſigns for to keep, upon as moderate terms as poſſible to thoſe who pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom, good Entertainment. Any aſſiſtance to ſtrangers, in the land office, may be had by their humble ſervant,

ROBERT ERWIN.

Philadelphia, July 24th, 1792.

THE ſubſcriber has juſt received from Philadelphia, and has opened a *New Store* at his houſe in Water ſtreet, oppoſite to Mr. Jacob Bauſman's ferry, a large and general aſſortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

ſuitable for the ſeaſon, which he means to ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh or country produce, deerſkins, fur, and peltry. He flatters himſelf that by the moderation of his prices and attention to buſineſs to merit the attention of the public.

WILLIAM WILSON.
Pittſburgh, Dec. 20, 1792.

All perſons indebted to the *ſubſcriber are hereby requeſted to come in and pay off their reſpective balances, as all outſtanding debts that are not punctually paid on or before the firſt day of March next, will, without reſpect of perſons, be put in the proper officers hands for recovery.*

ANDREW WATSON.

Pittſburgh, January 15, 1793.

Wanted as an Apprentice to *the Tanning buſineſs, a lad of about* 14 *or* 15 *years of age. Enquire of JACOB BELTZHOOVER, on the bank of the Monongahela river oppoſite Pittſburgh.*

January 15, 1793.

All perſons indebted to the *ſubſcriber, are hereby earneſtly requeſted to come and pay off their reſpective balances in one month from this date, otherwiſe their accounts will be put into the hands of an attorney for recovery.*

PATRICK MURPHY.

Pittſburgh, January 17, 1793.

THE *arrearages of Subſcription for the Pittſburgh Gazette has been for a long time accumulating—The expences of the publication are very conſiderable, and have annually amounted to* MORE *than the receipts for ſubſcription; the conſequences muſt be obvious—The Printer has no other reſource than thoſe arrearages to diſcharge the debts he has been obliged to incur in carrying on the publication.*

As but little attention has been paid to the ſeveral notices he has given to thoſe indebted to make payment—he is obliged ONCE MORE *to requeſt that they will diſcharge their reſpective balances in one month from this date; and in order to accommodate thoſe who may be diſpoſed to deliver either wheat, flour, or whiſkey, he has appointed the following places where it will be received, viz.—Dr. Wilkins Mill on Peter's creek; Col. Canon's Mill on Chartiers; Henry Rankin's Mill on Racoon; by John Henderſon, Eſq. Bingo Bottom, and Henry Smith, Wheling; and at any place William McKinley, Eſq. of Weſt Liberty, may appoint, for the ſubſcribers in that neighbourhood, and at Printing Office. He flatters himſelf attention will be paid to this requeſt, which will ſupercede the neceſſity of his purſuing meaſures which may prove diſagreeable.*

Pittſburgh, Dec. 21, 1792.

N. B. All perſons are forewarned from paying John Lynn, formerly a Poſt Rider, any money, &c. on my account, as his receipts will not be admitted.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from Legionville on the 26th ult. *Nathaniel Sutler*, a ſoldier belonging to Captain William Faulkner's company, about 23 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, ſlim made, fair hair, took with part of his regimental cloathing, he formerly lived at Jacob's creek iron work. Whoever takes up ſaid deſerter and delivers him to any continental officer, or ſecures him in any jail, ſhall receive the above reward.

NATHl. HUSTON, Lieut.
3d S. L. U. S.
Legionville, Jan. 4, 1793.

PITTSBURGH: Printed by JOHN SCULL, in Water-Street the corner of Chancery-Lane, where Subſcriptions, *Eſſays, Advertiſements, &c. are thankfully received—and* Printing *in general performed with accuracy and diſpatch.*